H. L. Foster's Fashionable Clothing Establishment No. 17 Courtland: et., is a desirable place to purchase Clothing of every variety, where the baying public can, at all times, find a full sumply of ready made Clothing, made up from the best materials and by the best workmen. A large stock of winter clothing which will be sold at very low prices.

VALUABLE DOUBLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT AUCTION—COLE & CHILTON will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 17 o'clock, the valuable House and Lot. No 59 St. Mark's-place, 57 feet 6 inches by 110 feet. Sale positive and without reserve. For particulars, we refer our readers to the Auctioneers, No. 9 Wall-st.

The "Composite IRON RAILING" made by the ATLANTIC RAILING WORKS,
Combines great beauty, strength and chempess. It is a
Wrought Iron Framework, connected by Oranmental Cast
fron Trea, melted on and around the structure itself. It
may be made light and graceful like the
Wire Rathing,
or heavy and solid like the Gast Iron.
Railings for steps, streets, offices, cameteries, &c. Also
Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by

George Foster.
No. 338 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.,
who is the only one authorized to sell this description of
Railing.

CARR & HICKS, Stationers, having removed to No. 55 Nassan-st., would respectfully call the stention of their friends and the public generally, to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery articles, of which they keep on hand a complete and wall selected stock. Bill Heads, Carda Circutars, Checks, &c., Litthographied, or Printed to order. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any pattern required.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL, No. 20 4they.—Hours for Ladies, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hours for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, and 7 to 3 P. M. Ladies wish-ing to ride or take lessons at this establishmen must be in-troduced by some one known to the Proprietor.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, at the Inving House.—Dr Schenck will remain at the Irving House till Saturday, 25th inst, and can be consulted at his rooms from 9 A.M to 4 P.M., each day. He gives advice gratis to all persons who are afflicted with diseases of the Lundy. Liver and Digestive Organs, and will give those who desire it a thorough examination with his Respirometer, for \$3 each. It is a singular fact that a great majority of persons af-cted with a severe cough, cold, night sweats, chills swell-

It is a singular met that a greet majority of persons af-flicted with a severe cough, cold, night, aweats, chills, swell-ing of the feet, emaciation, &c., at once imagine that they have an attack of Pulmonary Consumption, when all these symptoms may be caused by an affection of the Liver and Stomach. The Mucous Membrane of the Lungs will sym-pathize with that of the Liver, and cause coughs and copious expectoration.

pathize with that of the Laver, and the secretarion.

The only way to cure the Lungs is to start the secretions of the Liver, which is frequently the first came, and the Lungs will relieve themserves. The great object of an examination of the patient is to ascertain the first came of the disease, whether originating with the Liver. Stomach or

the disease, whether originating with the Liver, Stomach or Lungs.

Dr. Schenck is particularly desirous of conferring with his patients, for the purpose of explaining his system of treasing this disease—comprising the exponsion of the closet, properly masticaing the food, and thus country the gastric pulces to give that sustemence and strength to the system which nature originally designed.

The instrument is made of silver, the sound-conducting power of which metal is universally admitted to be uniquised, and far superior to the wood and flexible materials used in the manufacture of Stethescopes. Its funnoishaped extremity, padded with India Rubber, at once adapts likely to the chest, and being perfectly air-tight, the sound of the lightest breathing or fainest marmar is conveyed into the sir-bulb, or charaber, whence it is transmitted with such intensity and distinctness to the ear of the Amenditation, as to enable him with considerace and without the possibility of an error, to pronounce at once upon the state and condition of the organ under examination, ciminishing the length of the time usually employed, and without the slightest pain or even inconvenience to the patient. The medical faculty and some of the most scientific men of our country have testined to its great superiority over all other instruments used for medical association.

DR. SCHENCK's TERMS.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNDERRY, No. 448 Pearl-st, are now re-ceiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Piy and ingrain Carpeting, of chaste and elecant designs, which having been parchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer very great inducements.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye is a prepation which removes all doubt from the mind in an instant. The akeptic may see the color of his hair changed to a rich brown or black, in five minutes. Applied privately, at Cats-Tabono's, No. 6 Aster House. Sold there and at the principal druggists.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dve is applied, in sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-

FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-LONG known, severely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard. Fairbanks & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

WINDOW SHADES .- Best assortment in the world, at KELTY & FURGUSON'S, Nos. 2001 Broadway and 54 Reade-at. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment.

N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades painted

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- 1853 .- Looking Glasses at reduced prices—Richards Kindsland, No. Se Contlandt-st. The trade supplied with Frames, &c., in composition state. Factory No. 185 Duane-st., New York.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Baows, No. 180 Pearl-st, Now-York.

The attention of all wishing good Farms on reasonable terms, is particularly directed to the alver-tisement of J. C. SANDERS and H. S. GILBERT, No. 3 Nas-sau-st, headed "PECONIC FARMS."

Wonderful improvement in Sewing Machines having recently been made, now renders these chines shead of any mechanical invention of the age, the proprietors, Messrs I. M. Singer & Co., having to great expense in purchasing machinery expressly for the manufactory of these machines, assure the public that the machine shall hereafter have all the latest improvements attached, with perfect mechanical accuracy, and the once seeming difficulty is now removed. Call and examine machines at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway.

I. M. Senger & Co.

By Letters Patent Secured in 1849.—
Pulvermacher's Patent Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed to be were under the saments are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, instantageously, acute nervous pains, such as healt ear and tooth sche, theumatic pains, the debareaux, &c., and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, diseases of years' standing, such as gont, local paralysis, rervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear as if by a miracle; they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful diseases in children, commonly califed convulsions, as also in cases of tecthing under difficulties and disorders of the howels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, delice the magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be folded up in a pocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his literium, cuarding bitmedif, family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderful speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c.; in Europe, by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Londour by the Academies Nationale de Medicine of New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c.; in Europe, by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Londour by the Academies Nationale de Medicine of New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island By LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1849 .-

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BEING ATENNY SALE OF REAL EFACTION - Our ers will please notice that ANYHONY J. BLEECKER will it public auction TO-DAY the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, to Merchanic Exchange, the following desirable pro-balancing to the erty, belonging to the

Estate of the late Nathaniel Prime, consisting of about
6 building lots, with the massion house and other build-

Essate of she late Nathaniel Prime, consisting of shout 20 buildings lots, with the mansion home and other buildings thereon, and the Valuable water right in frost effect of the property on the East river; the lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvement either for Cottage or Villa sites, or for dwellings, being on 86th, 87th, 87th, 88th, 88th and 91st-sts, and on First-avenue, Avenues A and B, and on the risat River; these lots offer great inducements for the investment of capital. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers. For maps, with further particulars, apply to the anciouses, No. 7 Broad-st. (2,63)

Our Best Society patronize Dr. Dr. Our Best Socies; patronize Dr. Dr. partonize Dr. Dr. partonize Dr. Dr. partonize it states them to keep up appearances of y nith and beauty. Thousands testify to its growing greegethening and beautifying qualities. As a Heir Tonie it has no equal. For sare at 185 (Chinton Hall) and 186 (Tribune Buildings) Nassautet, 598 Broadway, 1 St. Mark's-thee, also at corr of Broadway and 34th at and Booksellers generally. In Broaklyn at 176 Fultonet. Address Dr. E. F. Denay, 135 Nassautet, care of E. French.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB 24, 1853.

Congress .- In Senate the announcement of Gen. Pierce's acceptance of the Presidency was followed by a resolution directing the appointment of a Committee to make arrange ments for his inauguration. Some private bills passed, and the Army Appropriation bill came up. The topic of debate was the proposal to place the National Armories again under civil superintendence, as was the case prior to 1842. It was decided to let them remain as at present under the Superintendence of Officers of the Ordinance Corps. A large appropriation was made for fortifing the harbor of San Francisco. A bill then was introduced and passed authorizing Consul Sharkey, at Havana, or any Judge of the United States, at Key West or otherwhere, to administer the oath of office to Hon. W. R. King. Some other business was trans-acted, but the Army bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Jones reported that Frank-

lin Pierce, of New-Hampshire, accepted the of-fice of President of the United States, which acceptance was duly recorded upon the journal. The Reciprocity bill was further debated by Messrs. Tuck, Clingman, and Townshend until th close of the morning hour. The Indian Appropriation bill was then debated until the adjournment. The amendment pending was to pay the Creeks for lands taken formerly from them and never paid for. The amendment passed with a proviso, offered by Mr. Toombs, that \$335,167 of the sum be paid to citizens for depredations committed upon them by those Indians. A pretty sum for Mr. Toombs's constituents.

LEGISLATURE. - In Senate yesterday a debate upon the bill to distribute standard works of American authors among the School Libraries. No result. In the Assembly a discussion of no value arose upon a petition against free tickets to members from Railroad Companies. subject was referred.

The Arabia arrived yesterday from Liverpool, in 11 days, 3 hours, a very good run for the season, beating the last passage of the Pacific by about 17 hours. She brings the exciting intelligence of the outbreak of an insurrection in Italy, with proclamations from Mazzini and Kossuth, urging Italians and Hungarians to the overthrow of Austriau despotism. It is stated that the rising was promptly put down, with the loss of five men killed fighting at Milan, and with the shooting of others afterwards, but the intelligence on that head is much more meager than the Austrian would be likely to disseminate if the affair were really so insignificant. We may hope for more definite and complete accounts by the next arrival. One thing is certain that if ever a Government merited overthrow and destruction it is that of the Austrians. and we can only wish success to every effort sgainst it. But on the other hand it must be deeply regretted if the friends of liberty suffer themselves to be betrayed into any premature and mistaken rising. Such movements are no doubt very natural coasidering the depth of oppression to which the Italians are subjected; and is quite possible that the fury of the people, or some portion of them may drive the leaders to steps which they would otherwise long postpone ; but a failure such as this is reported to be must have a disastrous effect in putting off the final day of deliverance. In France the Finance Minister has made a report to order showing that there will be no deficit this year, -a preposterous prophecy. The revenue so far has exceeded the estimates by some seven millions of dollars, but the expenses have kept pace, with them and though the country appears to be in nearly as prosperous a condition as in 1846, it cannot fail to see a large addition to the floating debt by the end of the year in spite of all the financial juggling that may be practised. Some of the writers for the press lately arrested at Paris in so summary a manner have been released; a few of the journals comment on the outrage with astonishing freedom, which will very likely bring down punishment on themselves. Austria and Prussia have concluded a commercial treaty, which will amount to a tariff union between them. From Montenegro we have decisive indications of the complete triumph of the Turks and of merciful treatment from them to the vanquished. In England the Ministry have made a declaration of the policy they propose to follow, Lord John Russell being the spokesman in the House of Commons. It is not a very brilliant policy and carefully postpones electoral re-

The Prohibitory Liquor bill in the New-Jersey Assembly was defeated yesterday by a vote of 45 sgainst to 9 in favor. The License bill was defeated on Tuesday, upon the second

The Air-Line Railroad bill was killed in the New-Jersey House yesterday, having only 22 out of the 31 votes necessary. Camden and Amboy triumphs.

Commissioner Hodges decided the India Rubber case yesterday at Washington, by dismissing the application of Goodyear and Hayward for an extension of their patent.

LOCAL AFFAIRS .- A petition to amend the Charter of our City was presented in the Assembly yesterday, and referred to the New-York Delegation. Leave was granted, in the same House, to introduce a bill relative to Railroads in the City.

-The Aldermen are getting into more tribulation. The Grand Jury, it is rumored. have found evidence of the truth of all the more serious charges made against them, notwithstanding the absence of certain powerful persons deeply interested in the jobbing business. The members who are under attachment for contempt, came before Judge Duer yesterday, and gave bail to appear on Saturday.

-There is a ray of light thrown upon the Post-Office Robbery, in a letter from Peter Cooper, Esq. The affair may come to a respectable investigation, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to prevent such a catastrophe.

CABINET RUMORS.

We are quite tired of recording Cabinet rumore. We entreat our correspondents to spare us from any more conjecture on the subject. The time is close at band when we shall all know. The last intelligence we get is that the entire programme of Cabinet appointments lately published is blown up. This is just as wise as one-half the speculations on the subect. Folly, is the name of most of them. We dare say many of the office cormorants in and about Washington begin to discover that they are among the "blown up," and therefore imagine that the rest of the world is. General Pierce will find it very difficult to make a Cabinet which shall please them all, but we dare say he will try hard to do it. We gave some time ago the names of three of the principal men who were most likely to become part of the President's Executive family. These were Cushing, Marcy and Hunter. We do not see that the aspect of things as regards their appointment has any way changed since, unless it be by the alleged declining of one of them to take office. It seems to be conceded on all hands that at least two out of the three will go in. Let us all be patient. We shall soon know who 's who.

INFLUX OF GOLD AND ITS EFFECTS We aimed at a distinct and simple statement of a comprehensive and intricate subject, the other day, in our remarks upon the effects of the influx of the precious metals from California and Australia. We hoped by doing this to disentangle a knotty question, and separate and lay its parts in due order, where all could see them, and to thus furnish a clear and solid starting point for reasonings or speculations upon the subject. The gist of our observations was, that California and Australia are adding about four per cent, annually to the existing stock of precious metals, over and above the regular supply, and that the natural appreciation of prices consequent thereon, is in the ratio of that increase, or four per cent. also, annually. A conclusion certainly of very great significance, if soundly bottomed.-Whether this proportion of increase be a little more or a little less, does not materially alter the case, and upon it opinions cannot materially vary. It may be otherwise in respect of the influence of that increase. One man may reason that the commercial movements of this era are so much accelerated by the 'fast' influences of our times, and that steam and electricity have so much lessened the distances between the various parts of the earth, that less money is needed now than heretofore for the purposes of trade and commerce; and that, consequently, the effect of the supplies of gold we are receiving will be greater than that of a similar relative supply made three hundred years ago .-While another will find good ground for holding the opposite opinion: namely, that the effect of such addition will be less now than then, for the very reason that the ease and rapidity and universality of exchanges which marks our age, and the wider increase of individual comfort, and the consequent more general diffusion of money, superadded to the increased demand for the precious metals for use in the arts and for ornamental purposes induced by extended habits of luxurious living, will create a much greater relative absorption of the supplies of Gold and require a larger proportional quantity to meet this demand. In brief, that, on the one hand, the same amount of money does more now than it did 300 years ago, and, on the other, that more money is needed now than then (that is a greater proportional quantity) to serve the multiplied demands for it. We shall not undertake to hold the balance between these two diverse op We are content to let one offset the other, and to hold fast to our original idea, that a given proportion of addition to the stock of precious metals will produce about the same effect at one time as another .-We find a striking coroboration of this view of the case in the advance of the Government stocks of England and the United States since 1849; both of which have been scarcely influenced in their market value in any appreciable degree, by any other circumstance than the comparative plentifulness of money. We purposely omit reference to the stocks of other European Governments, because they have all been more or less affected by the disturbed state of their political affairs during the last five years. The price of British Consols in 1849, ranged from 91 to 92; they are now nearly par, or exhibiting an advance of 8 or 9 P cent. American 1863 6 P cents were worth in April, 1849, 107 to 108; they are now selling for 115, showing an advance of 7 to 8 P cent. This criterion of the enhancement of prices is surer and better than any based upon prices of articles of commerce, which are always affected more or less by the constantly changing conditions of demand and supply. And it shows that our calculation in regard to the real appreciation of prices can not be far out of the way.

Assuming this to be the case, and assuming our calculations of the extra increase of the stock of coin to be about eight per cent. since 1850, we come to the practical conclusion that the advance of prices, already caused by the influx of gold, is far greater than the metallic additions to the currency will warrant. In our own markets, the most striking illustrations of the fact are observable in the enhanced prices of building materials, (articles always among the first to feel the impetus given by the advancing wave of a swelling currency,) in the high rates of living, increasing rents, numerous "strikes" for higher wages, and above all in the swollen and still rising prices of real estate in all our principal cities, but more particularly in this. The great feature in New-York trading operations at the present time is the traffic in Real Estate; in lots of all sorts and sizes, occupied and vacant, from the Battery to Harlem River; and in stores and dwelling houses all over the City. Prices of these have everywhere advanced, at some points enormously, and at all to greater or less extent. And the California and Australian gold is at the bottom of the whole of it. Of course some allowance must be made for the natural growth of the City, the gradual secumulation of wealth, the vast emigration to

the country, the vigor and enterprise of our people. All these have to do with the enhancement of prices, but nevertheless it is the stimulus of the vast additions of gold to the currency, to which the advanced prices are to be mainly charged. And while these additions have not been more than about eight per cent. and consequently do not warrant a greater increase of price than this, yet the advance of price of lots, stores and dwellings, in all favorite localities throughout the City, has not been less than from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and in many instances an hundred per cent.

within three years. It is impossible but that this exaggerated advance must be checked this extraordinary inflation of prices be reduced, and be followed by a ruinous decline. For in the oscillation of prices consequent upon these movements in the currency, the recession of rates is apt to mark a point of depression just as much below the true value as its former ascension was too high.

In looking about us and observing the general movement of prices upward, we are led to the conclusion that if they go on at the rate of advance exhibited in the past two years, they will, in about two years more, reach a point to which our calculations would assume should be their maximum in the year 1870 or 1875. At the present rate of increase we shall certainly be in 1854 or 1855, in respect of prices, where the extra gold supplies of California and Australia, supposing their present annual production is to continue unabated for the whole of that time, might be expected to land us in the course of a quarter of a century.

To all, therefore, who are making haste to be rich, we counsel caution and wariness. There are treacherous depths beneath the glittering surface of affairs. The prismatic hues of the bubble are beautiful, and its growing expansion is a wonder. But there is a point where that expansion will end, and when it must burst. We think we have intimated good grounds for the belief that that time cannot be very distant.

Political History - Letter from a Distinguished Statesman.

The following private letter from a late distinguished statesman of this country has been given us for publication. Though we are not allowed to disclose the name of the author, we can assure our readers that the time of its perusal will not be lost. It is eminently sincere and trenchant.

cere and trenchant.

Washington, March 9, 1831.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 7th lust, is this day received, and yesterday came the French Annuaire for 1829. I regret to say that you must not depend upon an article from me for your next volume. The indemination which nearly gouged me about the beginning of the last month has not yet wholly subsided, and every damp day threatens to return with a reinforcement to invale the other luminary. I write with difficulty by daylight, and read with still more. By night I am obliged to give it up. Idleness is like vice, when it comes compulsively upon us—

I approve entirely your resolution to tell the truth of this Admiristration. But hewere of censuring them for what you approved in the last. Too much of this april has shown itself in both houses of Congress. I see the ditty elanders of Retrunchment Committees, of Roman Saunders resolutions, and of Executive encroschment—reports gravely brought for ward now as authorises to said every next universality of the present day. has Faunice's resolutions, and of Executive encreases ment-reports gravely brought forward now as authorities to pelt every petty maiversation of the present days. It is doing too much honer to the authors of this political Calderdas to quote them at all. They never put forth an honest principle but for a dishonest purpose; they never appealed to a useful truth but with the intent to sustain a pernicious lie. To charge them with inconsistency, is to concede that they have some character to lose; to take even a political maxim from them is to go to the glibbet for a feeson of virtue. If the Devil can quote Scripture for his purpose, he should not be ched as canonical authority for the text.

You intend belify to tell the truth. Do you propose to give a history of the Post-Office since the 3d of March, 18:3? Do you incline to trace the connection between the private biography and domestic affinities of certain members of the Administration, and the public history of the nation? Do you record the Cabinet meetings on the character of Mrs. Extent the accounts of Turfer Timberlade and the trustee sales of O'Nesl's house? Is your design to lay bare the intertexture of these events, with the event testers, texts, it is the layer below to be a contract.

your design to lay bare the intertexture of these events with the recent party at quadrille between Jackson and Calhoun, Van Buren and Crawford! Is it among your imaginations to analyze the Hermitage propensities of the first, the unasympton successor of the second the imaginations to snelyze the Hermitage propensities of the first, the unassuming sincerity of the second, the plain-desling of the fluid, and the lofty independence, the stainless fidelity, and the verscity of the fourth? Will you reveal to the world the mercurial desterity of Mr.—, the sentimental delicacies of Mr. Forsyth, the defensive versatilities of Major Lewis, and the dinnertable discl sures of Dr. Wallace. If you do, study Tacitus and Juvenal more than Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates. Rend the Senatorial party tactics at Rome, from the Hermitage of Therius, at Capracato, to the y killings of Domitain, at the Capitel. See how informers were wont to pursue their prey; see how proscription was preceded by plotting and succeeded by defamation, and conclude, with Solomon, that there is scription was preceded by plotting and succeeded by defamation, and conclude, with Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun. It is not two months since you gave me a friendly hint that it was circulated in whispers that I was the scoundred betrayer of Cabinet accrets, and informer, who had blown up this flame be-tween Jackson and Calhoun, and that it was so boldly circulated as made it expedient for me to authorize a formal contradiction of it. Who was it that propagated this tale: Did it come from Priapus, the God of Gar-dens: Will you put it into your history of the present Administration:

Administration?
I must stay my hand. Here are questions enough for this time, but if you will answer them, there are more at hand.

Very Iruly yours.

The Republic of yesterday publishes a

etter dated 14th inst., from Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy, to Capt. Ericsson, which exhibits the interest taken by the Department in that gentleman' new engine. We quote the following paragraph : Although I am well aware that your design, and the in by which you have sought to execute it, have been atemplated with more than distrust by men whose attainments give authority to their judgment, and that many well vened in the theory and practice of me-chanical science have concurred in a conclusion against the probability of their successful application, I think it my duty nevertheless to assure you of the earnest and

my duty nevertheless to assure you of the earnest and favorable expectation your experiment has excited in this Department, and to express the very strong hopes I entertain of its final triumph over all dissenting opinion. Without presuming to set my own judgment above that of those whose studies and pursuits entitle them to more weight. I cannot but perceive that much of the distrust manifested against your undertaking may be ascribed to the unconscious influence of prepossessions in favor of that mechanism which is familiarized by use, and to the natural repugnance with which tuen even of the lighest Predictions of failure in the early experis essays of a great invention are the usual obstacles it is destined to encounter, and are apt to supply much of the motive to that persevering opposition to it which only ceases when the practical demonstration of its success leaves no farther room for doubt.

13 A correspondent of The Tribune writes m Leon, Cattaraugus Co., that on the 18th inst. a Mr. Andrew Franklin, of that place, returned home in the evening, having been absent during the day, and as he entered his house stumbled over the bodies of two of his children, lying dead on the door. A third was lying near severely wounded, and nearly frozen. Passing into an entry he found his wife hanging dead. A postscript, dated the 20th, says: "I have est learned verbally the result of the inquest :- that the children came to their death from blows inflicted by the hand of the mother, with some weapon unknown, and the mother by her own hand."

Mississippi.-Gov. Foote, in reply to a letter from the editors of the Mississippian, says that he has not yet determined whether he will issue writs of election, for the election of five members of Congress, by the people of the State at large, or issue write to each of the four districts, as now elected, and for one (the fifth under the new apportionment,) by the whole State. He will, however, determine by the first of next month, and will make his decision public.

Iowa .- The Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at lowa City to-day, Feb. 21.

Free Trade, Navigation, &c. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1853.

Sin: I must ask of you the favor of a brief Fig.: I must ask of you the layor of a order.

You are right in supposing that I am a tharough going advocate of "Protection, for the sake of protection. But, you are wrong in supposing my course on this subject is dictated by spleen, or any such "dog in the manger" feeling as you suggest.

I advocate protection to home industry and domestic examinations may be for two tenants.

ger " foring as you suggest."

I advocate protection to home industry and domestic
manufactures mainly for two reasons. First: For the
purpose of sustaining infant manufacturing establishments against the products of the purpor labor and more
perfect machinery, and immense capital embarked in
the branches of industry in Europe.

This concedes that, for a time, the foreign product
the sall for a lawer money noise than the domestic.

the branches of industry in Europe.

This concedes that, for a time, the foreign product can be sold for a lower money price than the domestic, and hence temporary protection is necessary. It also assumes that when this protection has been afforded long enough to acquire permanence, strength and stability, by inviting into it large messes of capital, and securing the largest advantages that can result from improvements in machinery and processes of manufacturing, that protection will no longer be necessary.

That the advantages of perhaps cheaper provisions and raw materials, with a comestic consumption that saves the expenses of distinct transportation, may be sufficient to counterbalance the difference in the wages of isbor, and enable the domestic manufacturer to sell his commodity at as low a money price as the importer.

But second: If this cannot be done, still Protection is destrable, because by building up manufacturing establishments sufficient in valiety and extent to produce all the manufactured fabrics adapted to our soil and climate, which are consumed in this country, you make such a division of labor as creates a sufficient market for the raw and bulky products of agriculture, and thereby save the expense of distant transportation. And that if your domestic fabric costs a higher money price than an imported article in the absence of daty, yet you are more than compensated for this by the increased price of the commodity which you sell.

The shipping interest has had steady, adequate, and uniform protection for more than fifty years, not only in temporopoly of the coasting trade, but by our navigation laws, levying discriminating duties on goods imported in foreign vessels, bountes to the fisheries, &c. &c. It is very clear, therefore, that if it is not now able to

laws, levying discriminating duties on goo's imported in foreign vessels, bounties to the fisheries, &c. &c. . It is very clear, therefore, that if it is not now able to sustain itself against foreign competition, it never will be. It can no longer claim protection on the ground that it is an infant enterprise asking reimporary protection to enable it ultimately to sustain itself. If it claims protection, therefore, upon any claim of corresponding benefits to those who are taxed for its support, it is upon the ground that it is a consumer of the products of others, and thereby enhances their price.

It is clear, however, that nothing short of a general system of protection can be sustained on this ground. So long as the bome demand for the products of agriculture is not equal, or very nearly equal to the supply, it cannot control the price. The price paid for the surplus which is exported settles the price of what is consumed at home. The shipping interest, nor no other interest alone, can furnish a sufficient demand to affect the price of raw agricultural products. But if we could have a general system of protection applicable to all

a general system of protection applicable to all hes of industry adapted to our soil and climate, it

would exert a controling influence over the price of all agricultural products.

But this the shipping interest is opposed to, while it

But this the shipping interest is opposed to, while it insists not only on protection, but upon absolute prohibition for its own benealt.

If freights, construies, or foreign would be reduced by throwing open the trade to foreign vessels, it is clear that the farmers and planters, who consume the cargoes upon which the freight is charged, would be benealted.

If freights would not be reduced, then the American shipper would not be injured, and no harm would be bene. You say that produce can now be shipped for export in foreign vessels, without paying any charge or duty on

count of the national character of the vessel.

That may be true, if you can find a foreign vessel at
he time and place, when and where you want to ship

the time and place, when and where you want to ship your cargo.

But foreign vessels, like American vessels, only go where they can be profitably employed.

And in consequence of their being excluded from the coasting trade, they only go to the leading ports for reign trade.

An English merchant vessel cames to New-York

An English norcannt vessel cances to New York freighted with iron from Birmingham, and cloth from Manchester, and she wants wheat, four, cotton, rice and sugar for a return cargo. She cannot get it perhaps in New York, but there is a heavy stock in New-Orleans, cathered in the course of the winter, from the Valley of the Mississippi. She is excluded from the coasting trade, and must run from New-York to New Orleans in ballast, and then take in her cargo and clear direct for Liverand must run from New York to New Orleans in ballast, and then take in her cargo, and clear direct for Liverpool. Now who does not know that this vessel must charge from 10 to 20 per cent, more for ireight both ways, than sne would have done, if she could have taken a cargo from New York to New Orleans and the intermediate ports. You say it is not generally the shipping interest but the importing interest that favors free trade. All know is, that the free trade interest seems to predominate in the commercial cities, and that with a very few exceptions they send free trade representatives to Congress. They make vigorous and unrelenting war upon protection to manufacturers, and have probably succeeded in finally overthrowing it. They have divested the doctrine of protection of its national character, and made it a mere acramble of special interests, for special privileges. I will have no hand in any such scremble.

l will have a general system of protection, or none at all. For any other is partial, unequal and unjust.

Remarks.

The doctrine of our friend and correspondent is, that if we cannot have a comprehensive policy of protection for the whole country, then we had better have no protection at all, but go at once for entire free trade. Our doctrine is, on the contrary, that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and that if we cannot have protection for all interests we had better secure it where we can for those which need it. Whether an imperative necessity exists for it in the case of our shipping interest may admit of question. We don't doubt it would get on very well without protection. So far as the foreign trade is concerned we have now, as we have before stated. entire free trade. Our coasting vessels alone enjoy a monopoly. But the very fact, that our tunnage engaged in the foreign trade increases relatively quite as fast as that engaged in the coasting traffic, is conclusive on the point that the latter enjoys no monopoly which enhances the price of freights.

The foreign freights, where we have to encounter unrestricted competition, are quite as tempting to our ship owners and ship builders as the domestic. The only effect therefore, of allowing foreign vessels to participate in the coasting trafic, would be to share with foreigners a business now exclusively conducted by our own citizens. Now, we confess to the weakness of having a prejudice in favor of our own people, which would at least carry us so far as to induce us to advocate the retention of the coasting trade in our hands, especially in a case where no advantage to any domestic interest could accrue by throwing it open to foreigners. FEd.

THE FINE ARTS IN DETROIT .- A large body of the citizens of Detroit have just paid an enthusiastic compliment to THOMAS HIGHS, our distinguished artist, on occasion of the arrival there of a full length portrait he has lately painted of Hon. James A. Vandyke of that city. The work was executed for the Fire Department of Detroit, of which Mr. Vandyke was formerly President, and a public meeting was held to receive it and pronounce upon its merits. The proceedings fill three of the Editorial columns of The Daily Advertiser. We do not remember any other work of art which has been the object of so genuine a public ovation. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. E. N. Willcox, U. Tracy Howe, D. Bethune Duffield, Henry Barstow, H. D. A. Ward, Mr. Patton, Washington A. Bacon, Geo. Davis, lustice Higgins and others, all highly eulogistic of the work and its author, as well as of the influence exerted by Art in the refinement and elevation of public taste. ir Hicks was elected an honorary life member of the body for which the work was executed, and the following resolution was adopted, along with several

others:
Resolved, That in the full length portrait of Hon. James
A. Vandyke, ex.Mayor of the city, and ex. President of
the Fire Department of Detroit, we behold a work of art
of the highest order of excellence. That in the idelity
of its likeness, and the grand and imposing effect produced by the artist in his treatment of the distinguished
subject, we recognize the efforts of a master.

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Whig State Conven tion will be held at Lancaster March 24. Candidates for Canal Commissioners, Auditor General and Surveyor General are to be nominated. Mississippi.-The (Southern Rights) De-

moeratic State Convention will be held at Jackson

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver at Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Peb. 23, 1833

The migration hitherward is immense. There is no news stirring.

In the Senate, the Army bill is to come up to-morrow, followed in turn by the Post Office, and Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. New-Jersey Legislature-Defeat of the Liquor

Law and the Air Line Railroad. TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853. The prohibitory Liquor Law was defeated

to-day by a vote of 9 to 45. The Air Line Railroad bill was also lost. It

received 22 votes-31 being necessary to pass a bill.

From Washington. Washingron, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1851.
Senators Houston, Dawson. Cass. James,
Secretary Conrad. Speaker Boyd, and F. P. Blair, had
an interview with Gen. Pierce, at his lodgings this morning. This afternoon he walked out for the first time
since his arrival, appearing in good health.

An occurrence took place at the Treasury

An occurrence took place at the Treasury Department to day, between Col. Creecy, a Clerk in the Seliciter's office, and Mr. Thompson, a lawyer of this city. We learn from Mr. Thompson that Col. Creecy owed him, that the debt was secured by a deed of trust on Creecy's property, and that Thompson notified him that the debt must be closed up unless arranged before the 1st proxime. That last evening Creecy write Thompson an insulting letter. At 10 o'clock Mr. T. called at Creecy's office, told him the letter was insulting, and he could not pocket the insult, but would give him 4s hours to retract it, and if, at the end of that time, he did not do so, they two could not breathe the same atmosphere—Thompson saying, "You must kill me or I will kill you." Whereupon, Creecy said, "Shoot me now," and at the same instant grasped a heavy rule, and struct Thompson, who drew a heavy pistol, and influenced serval severe blows upon Creecy's head, blood lowing freely. Cries of "nurder" from Creecy attracted som persons to the spot, and the parties were separated. Thompson was but slightly injured. Both were arrested and bound to keep the peace.

Ohio Whig State Convention. Columbus, Ohio, Taesday, Feb. 22, 1853. The Whig State Convention assembled here

to-day, and nominated the following, as their candidates, for State Officers: .....NELSON BARRERE. J. J. ALLEN.
HENRY BRACHMAN.
N. H. VAN VOORHERS.
W. H. GIRSON. Secretary of State. N. H. VAN Vo Attorney General. W. H. Ginson Supreme Judge. F. T. Bachus.

Free Democratic State Convention. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. St, 1833. The Free Democratic State Convention as-

mbled at the Congregational Church to-day. S. Tapcott was chosen President.—Antoinette

sembled at the Congregational Cauren to July

S. Tapcott was chosen President.—Antoinette
Brown and Miss Pellett were present.

Gerrit Smith reported an address, with
twelve resolutions, realisming the old principles of the
party. And he expressed the hope that the free Demorracy would take the same ground.

The resolutions declare that no civil Government,—
but piracy upholds slavery—denounce dram-shops—in
favor of restricted land-holding—ge for no North, no
South—no white, no black—no made and no female.
They rejoice that nobody had been convicted for violating the Fugitive Slave Law,—and as to the trial of Enoch
Reed, the judicial proceedings are denounced as se dagraceful and mean as to excite the deep seern of the
world and the deeper shame of a virtuous posterity.
The Jerry the scuers should henceforth on trial neither
deny the charge nor disclaim the honor, but simply hold
the Court and Jury responsible for trampling on humanity and defying God—by punishing as crimes—deeds
of justice and mercy.

A general acquiescense in such a legal outrage was
one of the fearful evidences that on the subject of slavery the people were deeply corrupted.

The Convention was addressed by Gerrit Spath,—

ry the people were deeply corrupted.

The Convention was addressed by Gerrit Smith, — Frynne, Actoinette Brown and Frederick Douglass.
F. Douglass said—White men had usurped the negroes' monopoly of shaving. Negroes must now learn trades, and be useful, or lawnukers will not regard them. The prejudices of the whites were against the negroes acquiring employments, but duty demanded that they should recover such mendions.

ing employments, but duty demanded that they should conquer such prejudices.

Several reports were adopted.

Gerrit Smith said, the course pursued by Judge Hall at Albany, on the rescue trials, surpassed in outrage any thing in the conduct of the infamous Jeffries. He queed the words of Mr. Waggoner, one of the Jurors on the trial of E. Reed, who had acknowledged his deep regret at the verdict of conviction, and avowed that it was caused by physical exhaustion.

The Resolutions were adopted.

Mr Gerrit Smith spoke again. He was glad of the Albany acquittals; but would have been more gratified had the accused boldly avowed their spency in the Jerry rescue. He would have done so. If it and Rev. Mr. May were the responsible rescuers of Jerry. [May assented to this]. If they would put him on trial he would tell them all about it.

Charles Wheaton demurred. He would not, he said, like to prescribe such a course to persons involved in such transactions.

such transactions.

Smith defended his point. He said he sat by Judge

Hall, while the rescue trials were going on, and argued that point with him, and brought him round virtually to his position upon the question of Siavery. Adjourned till evening.

The India Rubber Case Decision of Com-

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853.

Commissioner Hodges announced his decision at great length in the India Rubber Patent case, at 12 o'clock to-day. His conclusions are that he can do at less than dismiss the application for the extension of the patent prayed for by Goodyear and Hayward, the applicant having, with a full knowledge of the value of the patent, sold it for the valuation fixed by hienself, and therefore that there is no good reason, either from the ingenuity of the invention or its utility to the public, to warrant the extension of the patent for seven years further.

Editorial Charge of the Washington Union J. H. Harney, Editor of The Louisville Democrat leaves here to morrow for Washington, it is under stood he goes at the solicitation of a majority of the De-mocratic member of Congress to take charge of the official organ of General Pierce—The Union to be the

Mr. Mengher-The Mechanics Strike in Bal-

timore.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853. The Southern mail to-night arrived too late to connect North; there is nothing, however, beyond Po-

Mr. Meagher is the guest of Gov. Lowe, at the Executive Mansion.

The strikers held another mass meeting to night. There are still about 2.800 whose employers re-fuse to give the advance. They are determined to stand firm, and look with confidence for material sid-from their brethren at the North.

Consul Recognized.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853. We have no mail south of Wilmington, N. C. The President has officially recognized Heary George Kuper as Consul for Great Britain, for the State of Maryland.

Hon. George M. Dallas. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1833. George M. Dallas did not accompany Gen-ierce to Washington, but still remains here.

Destructive Fire at Geanga.

PAINESVILLE, (Ohio) Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853.
The Geauga iron-works were burned down about 4 o'clock this morning. Nothing was saved. loss was estimated at about \$15,000; uninsured.

The Weather at Albany, &c .- Another Fresh et Anticipated.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853.

It has been raining heavily here since midght, and the water in the river is rising rapidly. In a reighborhood of Whitehall, a foot of snow fell years.

terday. At Utica the rain has fallen heavily, and the Mohawk is much swollen. A heavy freshet is expected here. XXXIId CONGRESS ... SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1831 Mr. Henter, from the committee appointed to wait on the President elect, made a report that the President had accepted the office to which he had been

(The President's reply will be found at length in the Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution, directing the appointment of a Committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect on the 4th of

The Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs.

The Senate bill granting a pension to Min-Thompson was returned from the House, with an amendment, granting a pension to Mrs. Lomax and was taken up, and an amendment added, granting a pension to the widow of Cot. Dade, measured in Florida. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. A number of amendments of no great public importance, proposed by the Committee on Flassics, were agreed to.

Mr. Suizins moved to amend the bill by